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North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black dō. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1 2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks,
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
6-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5 4 Sheetings, 3 4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 — *Tf*

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

I Have Received

By Schooners Experiment, from Boston, and Philinda, from Baltimore, further supplies of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
which, with those lately received, forms a general assortment suitable for this market, and which is offered on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce.

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

JUST RECEIVED

per schooner Cordelia, Walker, from St. Lucia,

32 hogsheads prime retailing MOLASSES.

For Sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 11.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Automaton.—At Boston, on Monday last, Mr. Maelzel exhibited his Automaton for the purpose of giving entire games, and although contested by a fine player of that city, the Turk came off victorious. The game lasted one hour, and was considered by the best players to have been played on the part of the Automaton is the most scientific and masterly style. In addition to the moves necessary to play the game, by way of novelty, money was placed on the table, and after finishing the game the Turk took it, and held it in his hand, to show himself the conqueror.

The members of a convention which lately met in Vermont, voted not to have any ardent spirits in their houses except as medicine.

Two brothers, paper makers, at Turin, Lewis county, have discovered a mode of manufacturing paper, from the bark of poplar, willows, and other kinds of wood.

Farmer's Repository.

CABBAGES, PEAS, ASPARAGUS, FRUIT, &c.

New-York, June 28, 1826.

DEAR SIR,

The observations contained in the enclosed communications appear to me to merit a place in the American Farmer.

Under the impression that they will prove of practical utility to the horticulturist, I submit them to your consideration.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,
DAVID HOSACK.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.,
Editor American Farmer, Baltimore.

Salem, February 7, 1826.

DEAR SIR,

Your inaugural discourse, delivered before the New-York Horticultural Society, which you kindly sent me, embracing subjects with which I have some acquaintance—you will permit me to make my acknowledgments, by communicating to you a few observations, the result of my experience and information. They may be of some use to gentlemen who, being in situations to raise their own vegetables, must desire to have them of the most delicate flavor, for the gratification of themselves, their families and friends.

The object of the *market gardener* is, to raise the *greatest quantity*, on a given space of ground. He, therefore, is very liberal in the application of manure, which is furnished most abundantly from the stables of the towns which they supply with vegetables. These will be large and handsome, and meet with a ready sale: while, in my estimation, a vast portion of them are fit only for domestic animals. During the many years I resided in Philadelphia, I seldom tasted a cabbage; having, after many trials, found that vegetable ill flavored, sometimes even to rankness. For the same reason, I became indifferent to asparagus; and sometimes wholly rejected it, because ill-flavored, from the too ample use of rank stable manure. I never tasted a good muskmelon that was raised in a hot bed, and forced to ripeness by stable manure. Some, indeed, have been so ordinary that I have forborne to partake of them. Yet I am not squeamish. With a firm constitution and vigorous health, I could at any time subsist on the coarsest and meanest food.

Upwards of fifty years ago, an observing townsman of mine gave me the following information. He took two cabbages, one of which was raised in his garden, manured every spring from his stable, the other in an open, airy field moderately manured. The two cabbages were boiled in separate pots; and the water, as he had directed, remained in the pots till the next morning. That in which the field cabbage grew was sweet; the other rank and disgusting.—Leaving out of the question the matter of *taste*, which cabbage would you pronounce most wholesome?

"I discriminate among culinary vegetables. Those which are the immediate offspring of the *rank* soil, as cabbages, cauliflowers, and asparagus, will suffer contamination: while green peas, on the same soil, may pleas the palate. But the food of peas gives growth first to the *vine*; from the vine, the sap passes by a slender neck of fine strainers, and forms the *pod*; from the pod, each *pea*, by a neck still more slender, and doubtless still finer strainers, receives its growth; and thus *purified*, (perspiration going on during all these processes,) becomes a grateful food. Yet even green peas would be more delicious, if grown on a soil sufficiently rich by the application of other manures, or of which the rankness had been dissipated during the growth of some other crop in the preceding year. In the year 1787 I went to live at Wyoming, now Wilkesbarre. I had purchased a lot which had not been cropped for many years, and probably never manured. The tender turf was turned under with a spade, and so completely, that not a blade of grass appeared on the surface. In the first week in May, early Charlton & green marrowfat peas were supperlatively delicate and rich. Some peas of each sort ripened on the vines; and were saved to plant the ensuing year. These gave me unlooked for, but important information. In the spring of 1788, I took both parcels into my garden to plant. Opening the little bag of early Charltons, I found them, as I had expected, swarming with bugs; but I knew that the germs of buggy peas were not destroyed. I then opened the bag of marrowfats, where, to my surprise, there was not a single bug. I recollected that the marrowfat vines of the preceding year, furnished no peas until the early Charltons were gone. The inference was obvious: the flight of the pea-bug—the season for depositing its eggs—was passed before the pods of the marrowfats were formed. This fact furnished me with a rule for sowing the common white field pea, the same year. I delayed sowing until the latter part of May; and harvested a crop of ripe peas perfectly free from bugs. The next year, I repeated the same experiment, and with the same success. But these crops were small; for the land was poor, and the extreme heat of June in that vale (latitude 41° 13′) pinched the vines. The third year, I chose a piece of good and moist intervale, or bottom land, which yielded a full crop, and free from bugs.

About thirty years ago, I went to see the garden of Mr. Clifton, near the Navy yard, Philadelphia. It abounded in various fruits—plums, peaches, currants, gooseberries, &c. Seeing several sorts of gooseberry bushes loaded with fruit, and all growing in the shade of fruit trees—I asked Mr. Clifton, if a more open exposure would not be better? He answered—"Gooseberries love the shade."* Mr. Clifton was then an old man, of much experience in gardening. At a subsequent period, learning that Lancaster county, in England, surpassed all other parts of the island, in the variety and excellence of its gooseberries, Mr. Clifton's remark occurred to me: and I supposed that in the shade, in a Philadelphia garden, the air would be even warmer than the atmosphere of Lancashire. After my return to Massachusetts, I obtained one sort of Mr. Clifton's gooseberries, and planted them in my garden; and near them stuck a few slips of ozier, which I had brought from New Jersey, intending to remove them in a year or two; but I neglected them. They grew luxuriantly, and buried the gooseberries in their shade, and among some of their vigorous shoots: yet the gooseberries were much superior to what they were afterwards, when the oziers were removed.

Your horticultural address suggested several other things, which I may communicate, when I find leisure. In the mean time, I remain,

Dear sir,
Your obliged and obed't serv't,
T. PICKERING.

DR. DAVID HOSACK.

[* In Levington's ample treaties on the culture of the gooseberry published in the present volume, Nos. 4 and 5, of the American Farmer, he recommends that care be taken not to exclude "the free air and reviving sun."

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING A HORSE'S AGE.

Yearlings and two year-olds are alike in the mouth, and must be judged by general appearance. At three years old the horse has four *horse teeth*, two above and two below, in front of the mouth, which supply the place of the sucking teeth. At four he has eight horse teeth, four above and four below, having the corner teeth only sucking teeth. At five years old these are gone, and the *mouth is up*—that is, all the teeth are horse teeth, and the tusk is up on each side of the mouth. A dark mark, or hollow, is generally observable in all the teeth in the bottom jaw at just five years old, and the tusks are concave in the inner surface. At six, the middle teeth have quite lost this mark, and the tusk is higher up, and longer and not so concave.—At seven, the next two teeth have lost it, and the corner teeth only have the mark left in them. At eight it has grown out of these, and no mark is left at all. The tusks are also become longer, and instead of being concave in their inner surface become convex—the horse is then termed aged. There is a great deal of difference in the mouths of horses—some have lost the mark in all, except the corner teeth, even as early as five years old—others have the front teeth in the top jaw projecting over the bottom teeth, at the same age—and I have seen horses at seven years old, with the corner teeth appearing like those of a five year old.—You may form some idea of the age from the appearance of the mouth in general, when the marks are no longer visible.—If the corner teeth do not appear long, and running forward as it were, to the front of the mouth—if they retain their square shape, and shut well together—if the tusks are not blunt, and have the least concavity in their inner surface, you may conclude that the horse is not very old, particularly if his head is not grey, and not very hollow above the eyes—though this latter shape sometimes exists in young horses. A concave tusk is the most certain criterion of youth, and as mares have no tusk at all, they must be judged with reference to what we have said about the corner teeth. It is here necessary to mention that the difficulty of acquiring an acurate knowledge of the age of horses by their teeth, is very much increased by the tricks that are practised.

It is generally allowed that no horses are fit to work till at least five years old; and it is a common custom with great breeders in the north of England, and with many dealers, to pull out the sucking teeth when the animal is rising four years old—the mouth is *forced* by these means, for the horse teeth succeeding soon after the operation, the animal appears to be a five years old. To detect such deception regard must be paid to the tusk. Every horse, upon attaining the full age of five, has the tusk completely up on each side of the mouth; but in forced five-year-old mouths the tusk is only just making its way through the gums. There frequently exists also in the latter an irregularity in the front teeth, as well as a backwardness in the growth of the tusk—forced mouths vary in their appearance according to the time of performing the operation—& the habit of observing horses' mouths will alone enable you to ascertain where any artifice has been practised.—[*N. E. Farmer.*

CORN.—A N. Hampshire Agriculturalist urges Farmers to harvest their Corn as soon as possible after it has become changed to its natural yellow complexion. It then produces a larger quantity of flour, is sweeter and more nutritive, and the stalks are better saved.

The kernels of corn, when gathered early, have a much thinner covering of skin, and the flinty substance, which, with the skin, forms what in grinding is converted into bran, is much less in quantity than in that of late gathered corn.

The remarks here made as to early cropping Indian Corn, are equally applicable to grains of all sorts. If harvested early they will be found to be whiter, sweeter, and more free from bran.

MORAL.

From the Christian Register.

TO AN OLD FAMILY BIBLE.

Sacred and revered register of God's revelations to man! With what peculiar and solemn interests do I turn thy pages. Thou wert the Bible of my ancestors—their guiding star through the wilderness of this world, their "pillar of cloud" in the day of prosperity; and their "pillar of fire" in the night of adversity. Of how many fervent prayers, and heaven-ward aspirations, and virtuous resolves, and penitential sighs, hast thou been the witness. When "lover and friend were put far from them," when "father and mother forsook," when "they mourned and could not be *elsewhere* comforted," because their children were not," then they came to thee and found that peace "which the world cannot give and which the world cannot take away," that "hope which is an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast;" that "rest which remains to the people of God." It was from thy pages my infant lips were taught to lisp "Our Father who art in Heaven." I can perfectly recall the serious yet mild expression of my grandmother's countenance, as she called me to her side and bade me read this passage, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Thou wast her guide and counsellor through life, her support in death, and her dying bequest to my mother. "Take this, my child," said she "and follow me so far as I have followed its directions." The parting injunction was faithfully obeyed; often would our mother gather us round her, and with the simple, impressive earnestness of piety, and the anxious solicitude of maternal affection, explain to us the spirit and meaning of thy precepts and doctrines; but her example was a yet more beautiful and impressive illustration of them. She too has "passed through the valley of the shadow of death," which was illumined for her by thy cheering and sustaining light. Thou still survivest, though thy *material* form like theirs, is crumbling to decay; but thy spirit is immortal. Thy light is continually shining brighter and brighter; it has guided and cheered myriads of human beings, and it will guide and cheer myriads more; it is undecaying and unquenchable, for it is a direct emanation from the Fountain of Light himself, and like Him is Eternal.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

TORCH LIGHT.—No. III.

When political men, who have been remarkable for their reciprocal hatred of each other, surrender their judgments to the influence of malevolence, envy and ill nature, (the offspring of defeated hope,) abandon their former principles, their political and private friends, and unite in a common cause against them all, the public have a right to demand, and certainly expect, an explanation. When such men indulge in denunciations of the distinguished men who have been universally esteemed as an honor to the nation, and accuse them of the highest crimes which public servants can commit, the people before whom they are arraigned owe it to themselves as well as to the accused, to demand some evidence of the truth of the accusations. But it would seem, that the men who have ventured to abuse the public ear, by imputing corruption to the President and Secretary of State, shrink from the duty which devolves on them, as accusers, and shun the investigation which has been assiduously sought by the accused and their friends: yet they continue to brave the well merited indignation of the public, by reiterating their charges, on the unsupported and very questionable authority of their own assertions.

Under these circumstances, it would be sufficient to oppose the well-earned reputation of the President and Secretary, for sterling patriotism and inflexible integrity, to the assertions of men whose practices have been continually in opposition to their principles, of which they have hollow professions, and who have so involved themselves in all the mazes of contradiction as to have forfeited every claim to public confidence, and lost every hope of regaining it, without destroying the political reputation of those who have been steadfast in their principles, and consistent in their politics. The unsupported allegations of ambitious men whose sole object is their own aggrandizement, and whose only hope of attaining that end depends on an abandonment, by the people, of those measures which have advanced this nation to her present prosperity, and the destruction of their author and advocate, who has maintained them with a fearless independence that challenges the admiration even of his enemies,—deserves the reprobation, rather than the support of the people.—Waiving, however, all advantages which this view of the subject would give the accused, the inquiry may safely be prosecuted, to the utter discomfiture and disgrace of the accusers, upon their own testimony. If their opinions of their idol, expressed in by-gone days, are entitled to any weight, a vote for Mr. Adams, in preference to Gen. Jackson, will be found to be so far from furnishing the slightest presumption of impurity of motive, that it could not have been given otherwise, without a total abandonment of every principle upon which the preservation of the Union, and the well being of the republic, depend.

When the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in the Seminole War, was under investigation in Congress, Randolph and Cobb, two of his new converted adherents, upon their *oaths* as members of the House of Representatives, openly accused him of a total disregard of the constitution and laws, and a tyrannical abuse of power.—Upon the united testimony of these gentlemen, and other members of Congress, supported by Col. Benton, with his Enquirer, the Richmond Enquirer, and Noah's National Advocate—all now of the Opposition, and the most violent of the enemies of the President and Secretary of State—it was alleged, that Gen. Jackson had kept an army on foot, and peremptorily refused to disband it, in open defiance of the orders of the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief, in direct violation of his oath, and his duty as a subordinate officer; that while commanding at New-Orleans, he violated the liberty of the press, denouncing and threatening to visit the heaviest military punishment upon the editor of a newspaper, for publishing, after the treaty of peace was signed, and the enemy had abandoned his attempt on New-Orleans, an article extracted from another paper, intimating the prospect of a speedy peace; that he actually imprisoned the author of an article commenting on this extraordinary procedure, and not only refused obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, issued according to the constitution and laws of the land, to inquire into the cause of imprisonment; but, in the spirit of military despotism, directed his vengeance, supported by an armed force, against the judge who issued the writ; that he prevented the legislature of Louisiana from freely exercising their constitutional functions, by the employment of military force; that, while in the state of Georgia, in command of a part of the national troops, he assumed authority to command the whole body of the militia of that State, in exclusion of the Governor, their constitutional commander-in-chief, to whom he offered the grossest insults: that, after he had himself declared the Seminole War at an end, under pretence of pursuing a few straggiers, he invaded the territories of Spain, a neutral nation, invested, and ultimately captured her fortresses, and made the troops of the garrisons prisoners of war; that he arrested two individuals, subjects of a neutral power, whom he accused of having committed the same offence against the nation, which De Kalb, Lafayette and others, committed against Great Britain, that of aiding her enemy in war: that he arraigned them before a military court, upon charges unknown to martial law, and by his influence procured their conviction, upon testimony wholly illegal; that, after they were sentenced by the court, the one to suffer death, the other to be publicly whipped, he reversed the sentence of the latter, and caused the one to be hanged, the other to be shot to death, declaring them to be "outlaws and pirates;" and that he put to death some of his Indian prisoners of war, without even the formality of a trial.

Such are the accusations, among others, made against Gen. Jackson, seven years ago, by his *new* friends. If true, he not only deserved all the epithets which they then copiously bestowed upon him, but the punishment which they meditated. That he escaped the latter, is, perhaps, to be attributed to the clemency of some, and the fears of other members of Congress, who had become alarmed for the safety of their ears.*

Whether the charges were true or false, however, it is not my purpose now to inquire. It is sufficient that they were believed, and supported by a great portion of those who now compose the Opposiion to the Administration, and by the ablest men and most distinguished statesmen then in Congress—among whom were the late Mr. Lowndes, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Clay. The opinion of the latter, it seems, has continued unchanged—and "this is the very head and front of his offending." If he had chopped round, as did the political weathercocks, who are now the most intolerant of Gen. Jackson's adherents, he would, doubtless, have been taken into favor, as they have been, and would have continued, in their estimation, a wise, incorruptible, independent and fearless statesman, of *fixed* principles and *consistent* practice.

The History of Gen Jackson's life, published by his consent, furnishes no evidence of his qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate, nor, indeed, for any civil office—the whole book, with the exception of a few lines, being occupied in detailing and eulogizing his military exploits; nor has tradition preserved any account of him as a private citizen, or civil officer, from which any opinion favorable to his pretensions, can be drawn. On the contrary we have recently had conclusive demonstration of his entire ignorance, or total disregard, of the constitution and laws of the land, and the nature of our civil institutions, and a manifestation of the arbitrary and despotic disposition which he is disposed to indulge, whenever he has the physical power.—In a letter to the late President, he declares, that if he had commanded in the military district within which the Hartford Convention sat, he would have bro't the members before a Court Martial and executed them, under the second section of the article of war!!! which provides, "*That in time of war, all persons* NOT *citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general Court Martial.*" Now, the members of the "Hartford Convention" were all "citizens of, and owing allegiance to, the United States"—they sat in conclave, and were charged with, and, perhaps, were guilty of, meditating treason against the United States; an offence defined by the constitution, and punishable only upon indictment of a grand jury, and conviction by a petit jury, on the testimony of two witnesses, after a full and fair trial, in a court of law. They were certainly not *aliens*, "lurking as *spies*, in or about fortifications or encampments," and, with all due deference to Gen. Jackson, and his abettors, under our system of laws the, act which he said he would have committed would have been an offence of no less a grade than murder. It seems he has yet to learn, that, under our form of government, even a traitor is not to be punished at the discretion of a military commander.

One of the reasons stated by Mr. Clay for not voting in favor of Gen. Jackson, was, that he considered him a "military chieftain," which seems to have given particular offence to his partisans. Yet they cannot disguise, that his claims to the Presidency are maintained exclusively upon his military services. They ask, whether those services are to disqualify him? And I answer, certainly not—but his military talents and services *alone* are not sufficient to qualify him for the chief magistracy of this republic. He is no more a second Washington, as his friends pretend, because like him he has been a victorious general, than he is a second Jefferson, because his name begins with J. Luckily, however, Mr. Clay will find a precedent, in the objections volunteered by Gen. Jackson against a "military chieftain" of the Revolution, the late Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, when the President was about to confer on him the appointment of Secretary of War. By the same authority (Gen. Jackson.) the objection made to Mr. Adams, that he was once a Federalist, vanishes; we have it under his sign manual, as the volunteer adviser of the late President, that party distinctions are all a farce.*

The very men who now denounce Mr. Clay for not having changed his opinion of Gen. Jackson's principles and pretensions, professed to entertain the same opinions expressed in 1819, confirmed by the subsequent acts and avowals of Gen Jackson; nor was the smallest indication given of a change until it was ascertained that the election would devolve on the House of Representatives, and the prospect of the General's success brightened; when, suddenly, the settled opinions of years were abandoned, and the man whom they had, upon the most deliberate investigation, pronounced to be a military tyrant, regardless of *all law*, as if by a miracle, became pre-eminently qualified for the office of Chief Magistrate in a government of *laws*. Some of the gentlemen whose judgments were thus wonderfully illuminated, pretend that they were sincere in their former opinions, but that, on becoming personally acquainted with Gen. Jackson, they became satisfied of their error; but the most of them cannot claim the benefit of this pretext, miserable as it is—among these is Col. Benton. He, at least, cannot pretend previous ignorance of the character and disposition of Gen. Jackson, or that he has been led into denunciations of him by *mistake*. There are circumstances fresh in the recollection of many of the people of this State (if he has forgotten them) exhibited in the publications made by these gentlemen against each other, which should have forbidden reconciliation forever.† Yet these friends have become warm friends and close allies.—Col. Benton, at least, is now as thoroughgoing in support of his *new* friend as he was lately violent against him. As if fearful he would fall short of Gen. Jackson's demands, he has renounced his friendship for Mr. Clay, and now accuses him of practising a fraud upon the Senate, by purposely furnishing them a false translation of a public document. He has deserted his *kinsman*, whose obedient servant he lately was, and confederates with his enemies in destroying his well-earned reputation, for no other apparent reason than that he would not follow the example of changing long established opinions, and become a parasite and flatterer of the Opposition favorite. With such facts before us, it would seem to me to be wholly unnecessary to urge the danger of existing in the cause, encouraging the ill-directed ambition, and following the fortunes of men of such deplorable instability in their friendships, their opinions, and their principles. Surely no confidence can be placed in the allegations of politicians who, at one time, upon their oaths, accuse a public officer of high crimes, and at another, without atonement, or even explanation, turn and worship him as an idol. From the specimens we have had of the fluctuating opinions of the vindictive accusers of the President and Secretary, we have reason to anticipate, that ere long they will renounce their pretended opinions, abandon their groundless accusations, and, as likely as not, become the supporters of the men they now hate. They are not, even now, consistent with themselves, while they profess to reverence the constitution, they countenance and support the ambitious projects of a man, who, according to their own opinions, has repeatedly shown his contempt or ignorance of its provisions. Claiming to be the special champions of state rights, they propose to reward, with the highest honors of the Republic, the man who, as commander of a part of the national army, prevented the legislature of one State from freely exercising its constitutional functions, and daringly insulted the Chief Magistrate of another sovereign State, and usurped a portion of his constitutional powers.

Professing to be the exclusive friends of the people, and the special guardians of their liberties, they endeavor to advance to the Chief Magistracy of this nation, one who stands accused by themselves of "obstructing the administration of justice"—"affecting to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power"—of "suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus"—of denying the "benefits of trial by jury" to persons arrested for "pretended offences," and subjecting them to a "mock trial" by military court, and of many other acts of oppression, similar in character, and equally grievous with those alleged against the late king of England, in our Declaration of Independence. Indeed, the Opposition seem to have but one rule of political action, and that forms the very definition of despotism, namely, that "the end justifies the means." Even that sacred instrument, which stands as a proud monument of the wisdom and firmness of its authors, advocates, and supporters, consecrated by the blood of patriots, revered by the friends of civil liberty of every nation, has not escaped the unhallowed assaults of the disaffected: before the assembled Senate of the nation, the *Declaration of Independence* has been pronounced by the mouth of their supreme director, Mr. Randolph, to be a "RIDICULOUS FANFARONADE," that is, *a tumour of fictitious dignity*—It is true, that Mr. R. is the only member of the coalition who has had the hardihood or indiscretion openly to avow their true principles; but it is equally certain that at the coming forth of the above *classical* epithet, he was supported by the approving smiles of all his confederates in the Senate, and especially of his "*friend indeed*,"* who, it is said, always contrives to be near the "Senator from Virginia," when he makes his "senate distressing harangues," and with "an aspect of wonderous wisdom," a greedy ear, and delighted countenance, devours the farragos of the "wonderful man."

CURTIUS.

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* The General and suite were at Washington during the debate, and members of Congress were threatened with the loss of their ears, for daring to maintain the truth of the accusations. A messenger was even despatched to Richmond, Va. "to drag out," as the phrase is, the author of certain essays in the Enquirer.

* The letters here alluded to were published in the winter of 1823-4, in consequence of some misunderstanding between Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Monroe.

† One of the publications of Gen Jackson, during the memorable controversy with Col. B., is said to be still extant, in the possession of a gentleman of New Madrid county, in this state, and contains an allegation of facts, as well as of opinions, not very creditable to his new friend.

* Col. Benton. The intimacy of this gentlemen with Mr. Randolph is not the least extraordinary of the events growing out of the late election. To us, at a distance, it appears altogether mysterious. Those however, who claim to understand the matter, insinuate that it was produced by their respective wants—the one wanted adulation, and receives it—the other wanted a legacy, and expects it.—Let him beware—"the most extravagant love is nearest to the strongest hatred." He has himself recently verified the truth of this remark, and its converse.

Late and Important from Colombia.

By the Gertrude from Porto Cavello, a gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend at La Guayra, dated the 17th of October, communicating the important intelligence that Paez is retracting his steps, and that the insurrectionary movements in Venezuela are about to subside of their own accord, without even the interference of the General government. We are obligingly favored with the following extracts.

[*New-York Mercantile Adv.*

"LA GUAYRA, October 17, 1826.

"Great changes, and for the better, have taken place. The leaders and promoters of the faction, are by their recent acts convinced that the people are not to be ruled, or even urged into *civil war*, and that their devotion to them is not so absolute as in the first instance their vanity led them to suppose.—At the meeting of the people, called by order of General Paez, upon his arrival at Caraccas, it was resolved *to discharge the forces raised for defence, or other purposes;* that a deputation of three of the most respectable men of Caraccas, be forthwith despatched to Bogota, humbly to represent the wishes of Venezuela; in short to place things as near as possible as they stood ere this unfortunate event took place.—*All this has been done;* and the consequence is, confidence is about to be restored. We certainly consider the affair entirely at an end. So far as concerns the power of the general government over this district, BOLIVAR is *absolute* in the hearts of the people. We have certain accounts of his being on his way, and from what has taken place in affairs, and the great intimacy that subsists between Gen. Paez and Madame Bolivar, some of the wise ones augur, nay assert, as a fact, that Paez and Bolivar have a perfect understanding—but that great sacrifices are to be made—Names are mentioned, &c. Upon this we are silent; congratulating ourselves upon the happy termination of this affair."

Important News.

We announced a few days since (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday last) that the provinces of *Cumana*, *Quito*, and *Guayaquil*, had joined what was called the confederacy of Venezuela, and united in calling for the immediate assembly of a National Convention.

By way of Jamaica, we now have advices that the Department of Magdalena has also united with the above provinces for the same purpose. Carthagena papers of the 29th Sept with which we have been furnished, contains the details of this act of the Municipal Authorities and a declaration of the necessity that exists for an improvement in the present state of things. We have also been favored with the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Carthagena, by which it will be seen that a most important change in the government of COLOMBIA is about to be made, and that BOLIVAR *is to be invested with supreme authority.*

CARTHAGENA, 1st Oct. 1826.

Dear Sir,—"An opportunity offering for Jamaica, permits us to enclose you an extraordinary Gazette of this city, containing the proceedings had and resolutions adopted by the military chiefs, municipality and citizens, on the 28th and 29th ult. by which you will perceive that our province joins Venezuela and the other departments in their call for a reform of government; the affair has been conducted in the spirit of good order and unanimity; our common occupations were not interrupted a moment and all goes on as though nothing had happened; a messenger is to be sent immediately to Bolivar, who is expected in Bogota on the 12th of this month, and whose presence will we hope restore concord to the republic. We beg leave to convey to you our firm conviction that no event will endanger foreign property in this country; whatever change may take place in the form of government, neither we nor our property will be molested—and we shall be glad to learn that all who have interests here, feel satisfied under this assurance. The present intention of the people is to give Bolivar extraordinary power, to act as he may think proper; the end will probably be, that he be named Perpetual Dictator. Friends as we are to the cause and march of liberty throughout the world, we cannot help admitting that this people are not capable of enjoying it, and would be more happy under a rigorous military despotism, which we are fast approaching to. These frequent political movements will, we fear, affect our friends in London; but we do not ourselves doubt that if Bolivar returns and acts under the extraordinary powers given to him, all the creditors of the country will feel the benefit of it. One of his first measures will be, to re-establish the national credit abroad as well as at home. We see no evil to apprehend, and a great deal of good to result from the change."

From the Jamaica Courant, Oct. 10

The recent events at Carthagena forcibly demonstrate the truth of the opinion entertained long ago by the President of Colombia himself, that the Colombians were unacquainted with the science of Government. To that defect we may attribute the present state of disorganization into which the country has fallen.

To men accustomed only to the arbitrary mandates of their Viceroys, and their subordinate officers, it could hardly be expected that they could all at once be competent to direct the machine of a popular Government. The experiment has been tried, and, as we have seen, has failed for want of adequate power in the Executive Power. The people of Colombia are not yet in a state for a pure Republican system. A Military Republic, which would eventually lead on to absolute monarchy, appears to be the best form of Government for that country. England, in Gen. Bolivar's opinion, was the only country in the world where it was possible that a free Constitution would exist under the dominion of a Sceptre and a Crown. If the recent events on the Main have any effect, which we think very likely, upon their commercial relations with this city, we should not be surprised that they were of a favorable nature; and it is not unlikely, it may throw some light upon the disposal of the great loans the Government at Bogota negotiated in England.

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from a correspondent in Guayaquil, *August* the 31st, this important paragraph:—

"A conspiracy has been dis-

ed at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close confinement, the instant the plot was discovered by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumours from Chili, I am unable to say, but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended, as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels."

We are informed that Bermuda is included in the Order in Council, as one of the West India ports, which will be shut against American shipping from and after the 1st of December next, and that American articles will not be allowed to be bro't through St Thomas, (or any other foreign port) to these Colonies; we must, therefore, look, in the event of matters not being satisfactorily arranged between the two Governments, to Halifax and Quebec for supplies after the period limited for free intercourse with the United States has expired.

[*Barbadian, Sept.* 19.

HAVANA.—A letter from this place, dated 30th ult. states that a great panic had been excited there, a few days previous, by a report that Com. PORTER had appeared off the south side of the Island, with a Mexican fleet of 11 sail, threatening a descent. Two regiments of troops marched from Havana the same night, in that direction, and two frigates and two brigs were getting ready for sea, with all possible expedition. At the date of the letter however, the alarm had, in some degree abated.—[*Charleston Courier.*

Authentic from Liberia.

Extracts from Public Letters.

"On the 1st of June, was concluded an agreement with Joe Harris, and all the headmen of Grand Bassa, for Factory Island, to be held in fee simple, by the society for ever. Purchase money.

1 hhd. Tobacco, Amer.	value	$100
12 bbls. Rum	do	45
6 boxes pipes	do	18
20 pieces Thread Cloth	do	50
10 Muskets	do	40
2 qr. casks powder	do	10
Smaller articles	do	10
Total		$273

The Island lies from 1 1-2 to 7 1-2 miles from the bar of and within St. Johns river, which belongs to the second class in magnitude of the rivers of W. Africa. It is 6 miles long, 3-4 mile wide; dry, level, of the most productive soil in the world; forming the key of an immense and invaluable country, and commanding the trade of a rich and boundless interior. Its soil will easily subsist one thousand families—it has excellent water and building materials in abundance—has two or three small native hamlets, but the People have ever been among the most friendly and peaceable of all our neighbors. Possession is given immediately, and the first payment to a small amount has been made.

Vessels of 75 to 100 tons, may enter the St. Johns, in a calm time, & are in the practice of doing so. It is proposed to place from thirty to fifty families there, on the next arrival from the United States. The small schooners building will enable the Colonists on the Main to communicate with the Island every week, or oftener, if necessary, the distance being less than a single day's sail from the Cape.

Seventy-five families are now placed on the St. Pauls; all, or nearly all of whom have actually removed there, or have made improvements on their lands. The whole number of plantations actually assigned, is 219 exclusive of land held and occupied by re-captured Africans.

Not an individual from North Carolina has suffered materially in health, in consequence of emigrating to this country. Most of them are building houses and cultivating their lands on the St. Pauls.

Improvements of every description are going forward with activity, and on a scale not before known in the Colony.

The lumber and stores introduced by the agent for re-captured Africans have placed that department in a very respectable situation. The Colonial part of the concern suffers from the limited means by which its progress is measured—limited, certainly in comparison to its extending boundaries and rapidly accumulating objects of expense and attention.—[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 25, 1826

Gubernatorial Election in New-York.—The N. York papers of the 16th, state that Mr. Clinton is re-elected Governor of that State by a majority over Mr. Rochester of about 3000 votes. Mr. C's majority in 1824 was about 17,000. Papers of the same date also give an account of a disgraceful outrage which took place in Albany. After the result of the election in the 5th ward was known, a number of the persons denominated "bucktails," collected together, employed musicians, and marched in front of Gov. Clinton's residence, crying, "damn Clinton—huzza for Rochester;" broke open the doors, dashed the windows to pieces, pelted the house with rotten eggs, and concluded by the musicians playing the rogue's march in front of the Governor's office. The sheriff in his efforts to keep the peace had his clothes torn to pieces. The respectable citizens of New-York certainly will not permit such conduct to pass unnoticed.

Our Trade with Mexico.—A letter from the supercargo of the brig Delight, dated Sisal, Oct. 11th, received in Philadelphia, states that that vessel had been seized and the cargo confiscated by some of the Mexican authorities, in consequence of not having the Mexican Consul's certificates to the invoices. On learning this the owner of the brig immediately repaired to Washington to lay the circumstances before the Cabinet, and was informed that Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, had made a communication to the government, stating that the Mexican Republic has never passed a law requiring invoices of goods shipped to Mexico to be accompanied with consular certificates. It is thought, therefore, that the cargo of the Delight will be restored when demanded.

The Light Boat for Albemarle Sound got under way on Thursday last, in charge of Capt. Selby Harney, of this place, and proceeded to the mouth of Pasquotank River, where we understand she is to be stationed. As soon as the information can be obtained, we will give her exact situation.

William Rich, of Portland, aged 18 years, seaman on board the schooner May Flower, of Boston, Thos. Harraden, master, was lost overboard coming up the river to this place on Wednesday last.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Nov. 17.

Federal Court.—The Circuit Court of the U. States for the district of North Carolina convened in this city on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter.

The trial of the interesting case of *Whitaker* vs. *Freeman* (the former an Unitarian, and the latter a Presbyterian clergyman,) for slander, commenced on Tuesday, and was progressing yesterday when our paper was put to press. Wm. Gaston, Esq. counsel for Complainant and Geo. E. Badger and Henry Seawell Esqrs. for Defendant.—[*Star.*

From the N. York Mercantile and Daily Advertiser, Nov. 17

Latest from France.

By the packet Don Quixotte, Captain Clarke, from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 14th ult. inclusive.

A friend at Paris, under date of Oct. 5th writes us as follows:—"Gen. LA FAYETTE, is at present in this city, and receives daily with his well known kindness, the children of his adopted country.

GREECE.—Lord Cochrane has at length actually arrived at Napoli di Romania, on the 8th of September. It is said he wishes to be commander in chief of the marine, with the old admirals under his orders.—He brought with him seven American, French and Dutch vessels, and only a single English one.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Smyrna, Sept. 17th, and gives a satisfactory account of this expedition. We translate it from the Paris Constitutional of Oct. 14.

The second expedition of the Captain Pacha against Samos has completely failed; and it will be a long time before another attempt will be made against that island. The inhabitants, who were well prepared to receive the enemy, having sent their families, herds and moveables into the mountains, firmly awaited the Turks, who had collected 9000 men on the point of Cape Mycale, where they embarked on the 7th instant.

The Captain Pacha, who had embarked 4000 more in the port of Phocia, in order to prevent desertion, gave command to prepare for action. It was very evident from his manœuvres, that he had European officers on board. They were conducted in a manner intended to deceive the Samiots; but, in the midst, of them, the Greek squadron was discovered at the entrance of the channel, in order of battle. The Turkish fleet immediately attempted to cover their convoy, and moved on in good order, as if more disposed to await than commence an attack.—The sea was covered with ships.

Just at this time an impetuous wind sprung up, and it was soon evident, from the Turkish movements, that there was disorder in their fleet. Ere long seven of their transport ships were driven ashore on the Asiatic coast; and all the transports steered for the land, in spite of the signals made by the Captain Pacha. The troops from Asia, on board, became sea sick: and beat the Austrians who commanded the seven transports above mentioned, until they forced them to run ashore. This is great encouragement to foreign masters of vessels to serve against the Greeks. The troops disbanded themselves as soon as they touched the ground, and scattered for the mountains; swearing by Allah and Mahomet that they would never be caught at sea again.

Seventy Turks, who had been landed on the island they had intended to devastate with fire and sword, were all put to death by the Samiots.

We find that there have been two engagements at Samos as heretofore reported, in one of which the Turks lost a sloop of war and several transports. According to the account brought by some Austrian vessels under convoy, the Greek squadron of 70 vessels, including fire ships, was watching the enemy from Carabount: the Turks put into Mitiline and Fockes to repair.

TURKEY.—Up to the 11th of September, no disturbances or difficulty had occurred in Constantinople since the great fire. Political letters represent it also as more doubtful than previous accounts declared, whether the Porte would accept the accommodation with Russia. The organization of the new troops was urged with the greatest diligence; it was said that the negociation at Akerman would be prolonged, and every measure resorted to for gaining time, until the army should be in a state to make a more formidable appearance. Even if the Russian ultimatum should be acceded to, it would be for the same temporising motive.

Such was the calm which prevailed in the city when, according to letters to the 13th of Sept. two fires broke out within a day or two; which, although they were got under after burning 60 or 70 houses, gave rise to uneasiness, as it was proved by the confessions of an incendiary, to have been the work of the Janissaries. They have sworn to be revenged; and as they keep their oaths, trouble may be anticipated the coming winter. The Sultan has lost his spirits, in spite of all that has been said of his perseverance. He has forbidden any one to speak on political subjects, and has had the tongue of a man cut out, for railing against the new system. The new soldiers have an opprobious name conferred on them by the populace, which this man repeated.

NAVAL.—Capt. LEWIS WARRINGTON has been appointed by the President, a Commissioner of the Naval Board, in the place of Capt. Jones, on service in the Pacific.

Capt. JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, (N. H.) vice Captain RIDGELY, appointed to the West India Station.

The U. S. frigate *Constellation*, corvette *John Adams*, and schooner *Grampus*, were in the port of Matanzas 1st inst. and had been instrumental in saving the ship Chauncey, of Baltimore, with a part of her cargo.

Appointments by the President.

HARRY J. THORNTON, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, in place of Frank Jones, deceased.

WILLIAM ROSSEL, of New Jersey, to be Judge of the United States for the New Jersey District, in place of William S. Pennington, deceased.

CHARLES W. DABNEY, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Azores or Western Islands, in the place of JOHN B. DABNEY deceased.

Selected Summary.

Remains of Com. Perry.—The U. S. Ship Lexington, Captain Shubrick, is expected shortly to arrive at Newport with the remains of the late Com. Perry. Preparations have been made for a public funeral celebration whenever they shall arrive, and a public invitation has been given by the committee of the town, to all officers of the army and navy, and to the civil and military officers of the state and vicinity to attend.

It is supposed that seven thousand houses were destroyed by the fire which broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August.

Cooper's new Novel.—Mr. Cooper who is now in Paris, has we understand nearly finished another new novel, entitled "The Prairie." It will soon be put to press both in Paris and in Philadelphia, and will be published at the same time in each of these cities.

SOLOMON ALLEN, Esq. the Broker & Lottery Vender, has given $1000 to the Synod of North Carolina, for the use of the Theological Seminary of Virginia and North Carolina, situated in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

As the question is frequently asked, how wide is the river Thames at the spot where the *tunnel* is constructing under that river, we are enabled to state that it is 1300 feet. There are two roads to be constructed under the bed of the river, one passing to, and the other from London; and they are to be connected by passages. The whole subterranean region, which has at this time proceeded 170 feet, is well lighted with gas.

A sweet potatoe weighing 4 pounds 5 ounces was brought lately to the office of the Southern Patriot. The editor of the Cherav paper says he received one which weighed 5 pounds 2 ounces.—"This (says the editor) was thought a *stumper*, until a gentleman knocked it on the head by stating that he had frequently seen them weighing 15 pounds in Alabama."

The crop of apples in Massachusetts & Connecticut, has been so abundant this season, that cider is selling for only fifty cents per barrel.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Nantucket Journal of October 26, states that there are, on that Island, about 8000 inhabitants, 150 horses, 400 cows, 1000 hogs, and 2000 sheep. Corn was worth 90 cents per bushel; oats 50 cents; hay $32 per ton; oak wood $6 17 cents, and pine $4 50 cents per cord. All these articles were scarce.

The largest cabbage which has been heard of, was raised this season in the garden of Wells Woodbridge, Esq. of Manchester. It measured *thirteen feet nine inches* in circumference, and the head (when prepared for the table,) was upwards of *four feet* round, the weight being *thirty-one* pounds. Another stalk, by its side, bore four distinct and perfect heads, of a large size. These cabbages were of the drum-head kind, from seed procured of the Quakers at Enfield.

A beet has been raised this season in the garden of Mr. James Swan, of Staten Island, which weighs twelve and a half pounds.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island have passed a resolution to request the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress, to use their influence to procure the passage of a general bankrupt law.

New Jersey Senator.—Dr. BATTEMAN has been appointed by the New Jersey Legislature as a Senator to Congress, for six years ensuing the 4th of March next. Dr. B. is friendly to Mr. Adams' administration.

The Boston Advertiser of the 8th mentions the arrival at that place from Smyrna, of Mr. Miller, the gentleman who has, for the three last years, distinguished himself by his exertions and exposure in the Greek cause.

Welland Canal.—This canal enters Lake Erie at the grand river, 48 miles from Buffalo and Lake Ontario, at Tweive Mile creek. It is 38 miles in length, and has 11 feet depth of water. Hamilton Merritt has the principal superintendance. The incorporation is from the British government to a private company: the capital was originally 800,000, but has been increased to 1,000,000.—About half of the stock is said to be owned in New-York. The Albany Daily Advertiser adds,

"When this canal is finished, vessels will pass on its waters, carrying 160 to 200 tons, and it will open a free and uninterrupted navigation, from Chicago, at the foot of lake Michigan, its whole extent, and also through lake Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to Oswego, on lake Ontario; from thence to Syracuse on the Erie Canal. A canal is now cutting and is nearly completed, connecting Lake Ontario with the Erie canal.

One further operation only is wanted, the opening and improving the Illinois river, from Chicago for about 50 miles, at a cost not to exceed half a million of dollars, and we shall have an uninterrupted inland navigation, by steam boats, canal boats, and lake vessels, from N. York to the Rocky Mountains, a distance not less than ten thousand miles."

Mr. Wirt's Eulogy has been published in a pamphlet form and is offered for sale by Mr. P. Thompson, of Washington. The annexed article from the National Intelligencer of Tuesday, will doubtless be concurred in, by the editorial fraternity.

MR. WIRT'S ORATION.

The eloquent and able Discourse of the Attorney General, on the Lives and Characters of the deceased patriots, ADAMS and JEFFERSON, is now published. We perceive, by a note prefixed to it, that the Committee of the City have very considerately, and with great propriety, directed that the profits arising from the sales of the Discourse be applied to the sole use of the Daughter of Mr. Jefferson, whose circumstances, unfortunately, render any pecuniary assistance acceptable. That the benevolent determination of the Committee may be rendered as effective as possible, we shall deny ourselves the pleasure, for some time, of publishing the Eulogy in the Intelligencer; that the sales may in no degree be abridged by satisfying the public curiosity through the newspapers; and we hope that the same consideration will induce other editors to adopt the same course. We refrain from saying a word to recommend this admirable production to the public patronage. The fame of the orator makes this unnecessary, and indeed we should be afraid to speak of it in the terms which we think it deserves. Respect, moreover, to the feelings of her to whose use the profits of the work are appropriated forbids any thing like solicitation.

MARRIED,

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Philip B Wiley, Mr. WILLIAM G. SAWYER, of Camden County, to Miss ELEANOR L. SHANNONHOUSE, daughter of Mr. Jas. Shannonhouse, late of this County.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	52	50	48
Monday,	36	47	50
Tuesday,	39	46	47
Wednesday,	36	47	51
Thursday,	40	45	46
Friday,	38	46	49

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

22d, Schr. Susan, Wright, New-York, in ballast.

23d, May Flower, Harraden, 10 days from New-York, in ballast.

CLEARED.

22d, Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, Boston, corn, beans, and staves by A. Fobes, jr.

24th, Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, Martinique, staves, shingles and peas by A. Fobes, jr.

To clear to-day,

Schr. George Pickett, Neal, St. Thomas, staves and shingles by Wm. Messinger.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

FROM TIME'S TELESCOPE.

MIDNIGHT.

'Twas midnight, and I stole away
From ev'ry haunt where life was gay,
Where blooming wreaths, and festive
boards,
Were in a wild profusion spread,
And ev'ry bliss that earth affords
To tempt me was around me shed.

I flew, unheeded and alone,
To seek a spot my heart could own,
Where I could view the stars arise,
And watch the silv'ry Moon's decline,
And glance from earth to seas and skies,
And make each passing moment mine.

I passed a vale where all was still,
And gained the summit of a hill,
From whence I saw the ocean far
In silent splendor calmly glide,
While o'er it many a lustrious star
Shed her soft radiance o'er the tide.

And thus unto myself I said,
'When youthful years I've numbered,
Then, far away from earthly strife,
May I with cool reflective brow
Scan o'er my long fled tide of life,
With eye as calm as I gaze now.

And as o'er Ocean's bosom shine
Rays hallowed, bright'ning and divine,
May I then, trembling, grateful feel,
Within this aged breast of mine,
Religion's rays consoling steal,
And meekly bend before my *Maker's*
shrine.. RICHARD RYANS.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1826.

How changed is Nature's aspect, late so
gay!
Spring danced along in beauty volatile,
And *Summer* cheered us with her
flow'ry smile, [way;
But transient, like the rest, he passed a-
And *Autumn* came in harvest's rich ar-
ray, [sy
And now is hushed the joyous minstrel-
Of the field and grove; save the lone
redbreast,—he
Sits on the naked branch, trilling his lay,
Plaintive and querulous, the scar leaf's
dirge. [blast
It is a fearful time; the conquering
Riots in devastation, and doth urge
Tempestuous and wild his strong career,
In cloudy chariot through the sky o'er-
cast,
Scattering the faded honors of the year.

A WEDDING AT COLLEGE.

Concluded.

Having drawn some of the elder ones into a circle round him, and on a fragment of the ruins, which elevated him above the astonished auditors —"My friends," said he, with an air of mock solemnity which was habitual to him, "I hereby exercise the demon of selfishness, and banish him from a circle, to which I am about to propose a generous sacrifice worthy of the heroes of antiquity. You all know Rose Mullner; most of you love her, but without hope of success, and with the certainty that one alone among you could enjoy the prize, even were it not on the point of being for ever snatched from your grasp by a competitor to whom you would die rather than to resign it.—It is an insult to your understanding, as well as to your feelings, to ask whether each would not gladly yield his pretensions to the lovely Rose rather than see her consigned to the arms of a dotard? Know, then, that her father has promised her in marriage to professor Voss; and if some one of our fraternity is not chivalrous enough to rescue her, the finest creature in Germany will, ere many days elapse, be lost to the world for ever! My friends, a speedy elopement must avert this slur on the university; and as circumstances seem to point out Conrad Ranzer as the person most likely to achieve it with success, I propose, that a sum be forthwith collected among us to defray the expense of the journey, and convey the worthy couple beyond the reach of pursuit,—with this proviso, that if Ranzer declines, or fails in the enterprise, it shall be undertaken, and the funds appropriated by the next who can prove any title to the favour of Rose." The proposal, strange as it may seem to those who do not know German students, was carried by acclamation, and the hat of Freyling filled with as many rix dollars as would have amply sufficed for a much more distant expedition. The means of conveyance, and precise time, became the next subject of consideration.

Constance's visit at Heidelberg, and the session of college, were alike drawing to a close; & she had previously announced to her kind hosts her resolution to avail herself of her brother's escort to perform the journey home to Frankfort.—So far, all would answer extremely well; but to carry off Rose in open day, threatened more difficulty; especially, as in consequence of her impending nuptials, the otherwise obvious pretext of accompanying her friend on a visit to Frankfort could not be resorted to.

To surmount this obstacle, a brilliant idea presented itself to the inventive Constance. The close of the academic term was signalized by a gala given by the students to the inhabitants in the beautiful garden of the castle; and Constance feigning equal impatience to reach home, and reluctance to lose the fete, proposed to combine these objects by quitting Heidelberg late on the evening in which it was to take place, & proceeding as far as Mannheim, where she should appoint her father's carriage to be in waiting to receive her. In the dusk of the evening, & amid the bustle of the fete, Rose, she flattered herself, might easily be smuggled out of town; and when in the innocence and civility of his heart, good Dr. Schroder insisted on Madamoiselle Ranzer's accepting his berlin and horses as far as Mannheim, there was something so *piquant* in eloping in the very pro-rector's carriage, that neither Freyling nor Constance could resist this ludicrous and somewhat equivocal return for his hospitality.

All went on happily, as projected. The fete was unusually brilliant; & the consciousness of the event in which it was to terminate gave even to the quondam admirers of Rose, a sensation of joyful exultation, when they compared the gay youthful mien of the enamoured Ranzer, with the wrinkled visage and formal gallantries of the awkward and absent professor. Dr. Mullner seeing his daughter closely attended by the bridegroom of his choice, never doubted that all was going on as it should do; nor was any surprise excited when it was discovered that Rose had withdrawn some time before the collation, to assist in the preparations for the departure of so dear a friend as Constance.

Rose, who, it must be said for her, had, during the whole affair, been nearly passive in the hands of more energetic advisers, trembled violently as the moment approached for abandoning even a father who had never testified for her much ardour of affection; but when Constance assured her that his favorite object of getting rid of her would be at least equally accomplished by her marriage with the object of her own affections, she suffered herself to be persuaded.

All the younger and gayer part of the pro-rector's domestics having been attracted to the fete in the Schlos-gartem, there only remained an old grey-headed servant, too little in the secrets of the family to feel any surprise at seeing *three* instead of two passengers step into the berlin; nor did the message left in Rose's name, that she had yielded to her friend's entreaty to accompany her the first stage, and return in the carriage, inspire him with the smallest doubt of its authenticity.

Off set the trio, longing many a time to exchange the sober jog-trot pace of Dr. Scroder's sleek horses, and the contented whistle of the agricultural John, for a rapidity of motion savouring more of a bridal, and especially a stolen one.—There was here, however, no immediate danger of pursuit; so they resigned themselves to their fate, and in due time reached Mannheim, which, tho' a somewhat circuitous route to Frankfort, had been selected by the contrivers of the expedition, both from the facilities afforded by a large city for shaking off their simple charioteer, and as lying more directly in the way to a lonely village, the residence of an uncle of Rose's its primitive pastor, who they flattered themselves, might save them the trouble of a farther journey, and be induced to join the hands of the young couple, by the united eloquence of love, friendship, and necessity.

On arriving at the hotel, at the entrance of Mannheim, where the carriage of Constance's father was to meet them, it was of course inquired for in vain; and the apparently annoyed travellers declining to sleep at the inn, set off ostensibly, to pass the night at a friend's house, (where Homs was duly instructed to call in the morning for his fair charge,) but in reality to procure from another inn, at the opposite extremity of the town, the chaise and horses which were to convey her, long ere that hour, to her uncle's at Sandorf. To elude observation, as well as to baffle inquiry, should any inquiry be made, the anxious Constance and the shrinking Rose, esconced themselves within a porte-cochere, until Conrad, having hired, in the character of a single traveller, the best post-waggon and horses this second rate inn afforded, came to release them from their awkward situation, and they all gladly quitted Mannheim.

It was fortunate that a faint moon lent its glimmering aid to guide the stupid post boy and sorry jades along the dreary sandy track which supplied the place of a road through a gloomy pine forest, where not even a sound from their own wheel broke the midnight stillness of the scene. Rose would have been in dispair at the novelty and strangeness of her situation, had she not sometimes given a thought to Dr. Voss and the interminable Frankfort Gazette.—Ranzer, naturally timid, and sharing her anxiety, was silent; and even Constance wished the adventure well over.

The post-boy, though he had professed perfect acquaintance with the bye-road leading to the village, got evidently bewildered among the various tracks which crossed each other—now amid the tall pines, now on the desolate open heath between—and the moon having now failed them, a light in a distant window was joyfully hailed, and Conrad dispatched to procure information as to the situation of Sandorf.—Chance on this occasion, as on some others, had proved the best of pilots; and the lover found himself, with no small joy at the door of his uncle elect, who, equally studious (though in a different department) with his academic brother, was consuming the midnight oil over sundry choice *morceaux* of Hebrew lore, with which he was in the habit of occasionally edifying his parishoners. On a signal from Ranzer, the carriage drew up to the door; and an event (nearly unparalleled in the annals of Sandorf,) threw the learned Hebraist and his primitive house keeper into a paroxysm of painful surprise. Rose, utterly incapable of appearing in the character of a fugitive before an uncle, whose learning had invested him in her eyes with a character little less awful than her father's, remained trembling in the carriage, supported by Conrad, while Constance, who saw herself reduced to carry the fortress by a *coup-de-main*, presented herself before the astounded presbyter. "Reverend sir," said she, "this is no time for apologies or explanations. You are of course interested in the welfare of your brother's daughter, the lovely and amiable Rose; and jealous of the honor of your respectable family. A youth, belonging to me, equally reputable and more wealthy, has succeeded, with the assistance of his sister, (who now addresses you,) in carrying her off from Heidelberg, where your brother was about to marry her to a man older than yourself, and not half so good looking. The die is cast—Rose has eloped. The affair, tomorrow morning, will ring from Heidelberg to Frankfort, whither we are hastening; and it remains with you whether I shall carry my friend there, indissolubly united to a deserving young man, or whether they wander farther in a very unpleasant situation, and owe to the casual good offices of a stranger their mutual happiness, and the only termination of which your niece's rash stept now admits."

This reasoning, though rather vulnerable on some points, was, in the main, unanswerable. The good pastor was little in the habit of arguing with young ladies, and so completely under the dominion of an old one, that when his dame Jacintha (previously won over below stairs by the sweet looks of Rose) joined in recommending the measure, he could no longer resist; and Rose, more dead than alive, and given away by the sexton, hastily aroused from sleep to act in the double capacity of father and witness, became the wife of the transported Ranzer, and sister of her faithful Constance.

A bumper of Rhein wine, older than the bride, was the only refreshment the trio had leasure or inclination to partake of, being most anxious by reaching Frankfort early, to anticipate those rumors which a few hours would put in circulation. It was now dawn, and soon, regaining the high road, the refreshed post-boy and seemingly conscious steeds trotted nimbly towards Darmstadt, where the reported liberality of the youthful travellers failed not to place at their command its gayest waggon and choicest nags.

It was hardly noon when they reached Frankfort and the Romische Kaiser, which, in preference to any more obscure inn, the sagacious Constance had selected, that the notoriety of her arrival there, with her brother and a young lady, might opperate in compelling (if necessary) her parents to make the best of an affair they could not hope to conceal. Leaving the young couple to breakfast, with what appetite they might this indefatigable diplomatist threw herself again into the carriage, and drove to her father's door; before reaching which, the distress she intended feigning was exchanged for a real alarm and agitation, little requiring aid from art. Her heart beat violently as she ran up stairs, and when, on entering the room, she found her mother alone, and read in her face the terror inspired by her own pale countenance and haggard appearance, it smote her for afflicting even a momentary pang on so affectionate a parent. She had, however, gone too far to recede; and to her mother's agonized exclamation, "My son! what of Conrad?" only answered by a mournful shake of the head. Every fatal contingency of a lawless university life now flashed rapidly across Madame Ranzer's mind; and seizing with the ingenuity of terror on the most irreparable, she almost shrieked the words. "Duel! and killed! ——" "Oh no, no!" cried the deeply shocked Constance, he has not fought, he is not killed ——only——he is——" "Expelled!" sighed her mother, in a tone of passive resignation, only produced by previous apprehensions of a more dreadful kind.

Here the step of her husband was heard on the stairs, and Constance, in dread of his more energetic character and manly sincerity, paid the full penalty of her own system of deception, which she felt unequal to carry any further.

Her mother saved her from an ordeal too powerful for such a novice in dissimulation; and, in answer to a scrutinizing glance from her husband, immediately began, with maternal instinct, to apply palliatives to her son's unknown transgression. "Conrad, my dear Fitz," said she softly, "is very young, and his character gentle and complying; there are always sad doings at Heidelberg, and he, I fear, is implicated, at least so says Constance's face, for I have heard no particulars." "And before we hear any, wife," interrupted the plain spoken upright old banker, "I will tell you and that trembling girl there how I mean to act towards my son. If he has wounded or killed a fellow creature in one of these senseless Burschen quarrels, he must answer to God and his conscience for so irreparable a calamity; and, if I know his heart, he will stand more in need of parental consolation than severity. If he has merely joined in the idle frolics of a set of misgoverned youths, I will tell him he is a fool for his pains, and trust to time and German good sense to cure him as they did his father before him; but if, as I think more likely, in one of his philandering turns, he has trifled with the affections or ruined the character of a pretty girl, by Heaven! he shall never call Frederick Ranzer father till he does her justice!"

"And what if he has done it already, papa, ay, and without earning your permission by any previous injury to her peace?" whispered the delighted Constance, throwing herself into the arms of her mother, and casting a deprecating glance towards her father. "He loved the prettiest and best girl in Heidleberg; she was to have been married next week to the ugliest old scarecrow in all the college; Conrad was miserable; Rose was miserable; and miserable they must all have remained had not your mad Constance run away with them both last night, got them married at Sandorf this morning, and lodged them at this moment in the *Romische Kaiser*, where you have only to go yourself to see the prettiest sight in all Germany.

Her father held out one arm to his weeping wife and another to his smiling daughter, and exclaiming, "Ah, Constance, Constance! he will be a bold man that ventures on you for a wife!" drove to the *Romische Kaiser*, ran nimbly up stairs, pushed aside his petrified son, and giving a hearty kiss to his daughter-in-law, swore, that, rather than Dr. Voss should have had her, he would have turned Mahometan and married her himself!

The grateful and interesting hour was that day presented with maternal pride by Madame Ranzer to a few privileged friends; and at the great wedding-dinner, some days after, to which both Doctor Mullner were duly invited, the delighted father, as he looked round on the happy group, and heard his rustic brother's health drank with rapture and applause, for the first time suspected, that a man might do a sensible thing without belonging to any university.

Fortunately for Dr. Voss, the close of the accademic term relieved him from many a Burschen joke upon his disappointment; although one quaint and pleasing device (representing the professor gazing astral through a telescope, the glass which was prevented from doing office, by the slay interposition cupid's wing) found its way, doubtless from those ærial regions which he was chiefly conversant to his apartment. The professor was, in the fullest sense of the word, a philosopher. He neither tore nor burnt the harmless caricature; but its margin, curiously ornamented with diagrams and calculations in erudite hand, is, I believe, still preserved among the accademic rarities of Heidelberg.

Dr. Mullner, incapacitated at length, by age and infirmity, from prosecuting his studies, retired to Frankfort, where Rose read the Gazette to him, with an alacrity and good will which made her wonder she could ever have thought it irksome.—But then Conrad was frequently also a listener, and she could rock the cradle perfectly all the time!

French opinion of the United States.—The *Journal des Debats* for the 15th of August, in speaking of the death of Adams and Jefferson on the 4th of July last, breaks out into the following eulogies of our country.

"Fifty years had elapsed on the 4th of July last, since the day when the most distinguished citizens of the United States, assembled in sight of a powerful enemy, drew up & signed the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental act of the great republic of the new world. Fifty years have seen this plant at first so weak, spring up and grow till it has become one of the sturdiest of trees, and now stretches its shadow from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, over a territory more extensive than the continent of Europe, and where, perhaps in a few centuries, the arts and sciences of our quarter of the globe will find their surest refuge.—New generations have grown up under the protection of wise and equal laws; they have sprinkled the wilderness with cities, and covered every sea with their sails. They have done yet more; they have preserved purity of morals and the empire of virtue. That nation is ever more religious whose citizens are permitted to worship God in the manner their consciences approve."

Dr. Franklin.—A note in the volume "Diplomacy of the U. States" thus mentions the appearance of Dr. Franklin at the French Court:

"Franklin appeared at court in the dress of an American cultivator. His straight unpowdered hair, his round hat, his brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the laced and embroidered coats, and the powdered and perfumed heads, of the courtiers of Versailles. This novelty turned the enthusiastic heads of the French women. Elegant entertainments were given to Dr. Franklin, who, to the reputation of a Philosopher, added the patriotic virtues which had invested him with the noble character of an Apostle of Liberty. I was present at one of these entertainments, when the most beautiful woman out of three hundred was selected to place a crown of laurels upon the white head of the American philosopher, and two kisses upon his cheeks."